

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 6/15/71	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 11/18/70 - 6/9/71
TITLE OF CASE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A CITIZENS COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON US WAR CRIMES IN VIETNAM aka Citizens Commission of Inquiry (CCI)		REPORT MADE BY RAYMOND F. MOHR	TYPED BY pjs
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS-MISCELLANEOUS	

REFERENCE

NYrep of SA RAYMOND F. MOHR, dated 11/18/70.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report have been furnished to the local intelligence agencies for information purposes.

The following individuals from captioned organization are currently under investigation by the NYO:

NY 100-171248
NY 157-4721
NY 100-171125

Classified by SP-6 B. [unclear]
Declassify on: OADR 8/14/88

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
COPIES MADE: ⑥ - Bureau (100-457588) (RM) 108th MI Group, NYC (RM) NISO, NYC (RM) 2nd OSI District, USAF, NYC (RM) Albany (Info) (RM) Alexandria (Info) (RM) New York (100-168897)	

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	1-SS; DIA; RAO-1SD;
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How Fwd.	By letter 12-12-75
By	55 JUL 5 8 1971

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
100-457588-19	REC 19
8 JUN 16 1971	EX-114
Notations	REC: [unclear]
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NY 100-168897

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- 1 - Kansas City (Info)(RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles (Info)(RM)
(1 - 100-70689) [redacted]
- 1 - Minneapolis (Info)(RM)
- 1 - Newark (Info)(RM)
- 1 - New Haven (Info)(RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (Info)(RM)
- 2 - Washington Field (Info)(RM)
(1 - 100-51174) [redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd)

[redacted] is subject of LA 100-70689.
[redacted] is subject of WFO file 100-51174.

SAS [redacted] and [redacted]
conducted the interviews with subjects [redacted]
as well as, their departure.

SA RAYMOND F. MOHR verified the location of the CCI and identities of the staff members using the pretext of a Credit Bureau inquiry.

The Bureau is requested to forward a copy of instant report to the Legat, Canada for information purposes, since [redacted] not further identified has been listed as the "Vet Coordinator, Canada".

In view of the fact, [redacted] personally attended the CCI hearings 12/1-3/70, he was afforded a T symbol to further protect his identity.

- B -

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NY 100-168897

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INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Where Located

NY T-1

NYO Confidential Mailbox

100-168897-1A

NY T-2

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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NY T-3

[REDACTED]

100-168897-107, 111, 113

NY T-4

[REDACTED]

Characterizations of

[REDACTED]

CLASSIFICATION

This report is being classified "~~Secret - No Foreign Dissemination~~", since information emanating from NY T-4 must bear this classification.

LEAD

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will follow activities of instant organization.

- C*-

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~~SECRET~~ / NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATIONUNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~SECRET~~

Copy to:

4 - 108th MI Group, NYC (RM)
 1 - NISO, NYC (RM)
 1 - 2nd OSI District, USAF, NYC (RM)

Report of:

RAYMOND F. MOHR

Office: New York, New York

Date:

6/15/71

Field Office File #:

100-168897

Bureau file #: 100-457588

Title:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A CITIZENS
 COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON UNITED STATES
 WAR CRIMES IN VIETNAM

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY-MISCELLANEOUS

Synopsis:

CCI located 156 Fifth Avenue, NYC. Officers
 identified. Balance of checking account as of
 3/31/71 was \$2,814.72. General activities set forth. ✓

- P* -

DETAILS

In the interest of brevity, captioned organization
 will be referred to by its popular name, Citizen's Commission
 of Inquiry (CCI). ✓

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

1048DKm/SC 8/29/92
 Classified by SP-8/Bia/ude 291716
 Declassify on: OADR 8/10/88
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NY 100-168897

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I. ADMINISTRATION

A. Location-Staff

Source made available a CCI letter on their letterhead dated April 20, 1971 indicating their location as 156 5th Avenue, Room 1003, New York, New York, telephone 212-242-7440. ~~XX~~

The letterhead identified the following individuals as staff members of CCI: ~~XX~~

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[Redacted] National Coordinator
[Redacted] National Coordinator
[Redacted] Vet Coordinator at-Large
[Redacted] Vet Coordinator, West Coast
[Redacted] Vet Coordinator, East Coast
[Redacted] Vet Coordinator, Canada ~~(X)~~

NY T-1
April, 1971

PROB
the time
By means of a suitable pretext, it was determined by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on June 7, 1971 that CCI occupied the above premises and the staff members were the same. ~~XX~~ (U)

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The above information is not to be made public except in a usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. J

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II. GENERAL ACTIVITIES

- A. National Committee for a Citizens Commission of Inquiry on United States War Crimes in Vietnam, also known as, Citizens Commission of Inquiry (CCI)
-

CCI has been characterized as an anti-war group with a New Left political orientation seeking a national inquest into the war crimes question. J

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NY 100-168897

War Crimes Commission Hearings,
Dupont Plaza Hotel,
Washington, D.C.,
December 1-3, 1970

On December 1, 1970, the National Veterans Inquiry into the United States (US) War Crimes Policy, sponsored by the National Committee for a Citizens Commission of inquiry on US War Crimes in Vietnam, held the first session of its scheduled three days of hearings in the Embassy Room, Dupont Plaza Hotel, Washington, D.C. (WDC). The hearings began before 10:30 a.m., and concluded for the day at about 3:45 p.m. Approximately 125 persons, including members of the press, spectators and reportedly fifty veterans, were present. ✓

[redacted] a former Captain, and a West Point graduate, and [redacted] served as joint moderators at the hearings. Both [redacted] are listed as a "Vet Coordinator" of the National Committee for a Citizens Commission of Inquiry on U.S. War Crimes in Vietnam. ✓

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In brief, the stated reason for holding the inquiry is not for the purpose of trying to put the blame for US atrocities in Vietnam on any specific individuals involved, but an attempt to stop the atrocities and to hold the persons in the highest positions of authority responsible. ✓

The following honorably discharged veterans gave testimony concerning US War Crimes in South Vietnam: ✓

[redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[redacted] Billings, Montana.

[redacted] Charlottesville, Virginia,
whose father reportedly is a retired Navy Captain.

[redacted] Buffalo, New York.

[redacted] Buffalo, New York.

[redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[redacted] Babylon, New York.

[redacted] Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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[redacted] Coatsville, Pennsylvania, who was an interrogator with Military Intelligence, stated he had beaten people by using boards, ropes and knives (used to make surface cuts) in front of field grade officers. He claimed he did this on a daily basis and termed it as a racist thing which was easier to do if the color of the victim's skin was yellow. ✓

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[redacted] Chesterland, Ohio.

[redacted] Wheaton, Maryland.

[redacted] Paulsboro, New Jersey.

[redacted] Watertown, Massachusetts, stated he had heard General WILLIAM WESTMORELAND, when he was the commanding general in South Vietnam, make the statement "put more emphasis on body count". ✓

[redacted] Professor of Linguistics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a member of the National Coordinating Committee of the National Committee for a Citizens Commission of Inquiry on US War Crimes in Vietnam, gave a brief talk in which he said that the US would not get out of Vietnam until genocide was complete. He stated that the only thing that would change this would be wholesale non-violent civil disobedience. He claimed that the NIXON administration is escalating the bombing by US planes in Vietnam and bringing the war into Laos and Cambodia. ✓

During the afternoon, Captain [redacted] an active duty Army officer, stationed at Fort Meade, Maryland, was introduced. It was explained that Captain [redacted] or any other current active duty personnel are eligible under military law to bring charges against high ranking generals or officers responsible for US conduct in Vietnam. ✓

On December 2, 1970, the second day of hearings of National Veterans' Inquiry into United States War Crime Policy sponsored by the National Committee for a Citizens Commission of Inquiry on United States War Crimes in Vietnam was held in the Embassy Room, Dupont Plaza Hotel, Washington, D.C. (WDC). The hearings began shortly after 10 a.m. and terminated for the day at about 3:15 p.m. Approximately 125 persons including the veterans who testified, members of the press and spectators were present. [redacted] "Vet Coordinator, At-Large" of the National Committee for a Citizens

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Commission of Inquiry on United States War Crimes in Vietnam, served a moderator at the proceedings. U

The following individuals gave testimony on United States atrocities in Vietnam or participated in the hearings: U

[redacted] Los Angeles, California, spoke of "Operation Cedar Falls" in Vietnam in January, 1967, during which he had observed a lieutenant drive bamboo splinters under the fingernails of a Vietnamese suspect in an attempt to get him to talk. He said the policy of inflicting pain by various means on suspected Vietcong supporters was tacitly approved by those Americans in command in Vietnam. U

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[redacted] Floral Park, New York, New York, stated he served in a Special Forces Detachment in Vietnam from April, 1963, to 1964, and was involved in psychological warfare. He mentioned that his headquarters were funded by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and that during the past summer he had given a eight-page statement to [redacted] Investigator for the Army in Brooklyn, New York. U

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He stated that on one occasion he had seen two groups of eight persons whose hands were bound and who were tied to each other by ropes around their necks loaded into two helicopters with ARVN guards. At the time the helicopters arrived at their destination, three of the prisoners from one group and one from the other were missing. A door gunner of one of the helicopters told [redacted] that the other prisoners had been pushed out of the helicopter while in flight. [redacted] also told of groups of nude prisoners being placed in barbed wire cages so small that if the prisoners moved they would be cut or punctured by the barbed wire. On other occasions suspects were locked in rooms overnight with eight foot python snakes in order to terrorize the suspects into furnishing information. U

[redacted] Staten Island, New York, who served in the Army in Vietnam from May, 1968, to May, 1969, and who was formerly attached to the 116th Military Intelligence Group (MIG), spoke on the use of terrorism to elicit information from suspects. He told of women being separated from their children and the women told that their children would die. Soldiers, he said, would put two chickens in a sand bag, fire bullets into it, and then show the bloody bag to the women, but they still refused to talk. U

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KENNETH B. OSBORN, a graduate student at American University at WDC, stated he ran an intelligence network in Vietnam composed of a group of agents each of whom had sub-agents. He stated that in terminating an agent, the agent had to be relocated, or, if he was suspected of being a Vietcong sympathizer, an agent was sometimes killed. Osborn told of having seen two men thrown to their deaths from a helicopter in April, 1968, and of a Chinese female agent being shot and killed by an American captain because she knew too much about the operations of an intelligence gathering network. OSBORN also told of wooden dowels being inserted in prisoners ears and driven slowly into the brain. In one instance, a prisoner was killed by this method. U

It [redacted] a former major and West Point graduate, who is presently a medical doctor in Baltimore, Maryland, showed a slide dealing with the administration of water torture by the Vietnamese National Police while under the supervision of American advisors. U

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[redacted] Minneapolis, Minnesota. U

[redacted] Professor of Biochemistry, University of California at Berkeley, spoke on the defoliation of Vietnam by the use of "agents white, blue and orange" and herbicides, and also the use of tear gas by Americans. U

[redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. U

[redacted] Frewsburg, New York. U

Professor [redacted] Maryland, Yale University, described the acts of atrocity committed by United States troops as being the result of "psychic numbing--the loss of the capacity to feel--and of general brutalization". U

[redacted] New York City. U

Lieutenant [redacted] Kansas City, Kansas, a West Point graduate, who is presently on active duty at Fort Meade, Maryland, stated "My military career is over" and that he is seeking a discharge from military service on the grounds that he is objecting to only the Vietnam War. U

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On December 3, 1970, the final session of hearings of National Veterans Inquiry into United States War Crimes Policy, sponsored by the National Committee for a Citizens Commission of Inquiry on United States War Crimes in Vietnam, was held in the Embassy Room Dupont Plaza Hotel, Washington, D.C., from approximately 10:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m. There were about 115 persons including spectators, members of the press, and veterans who gave testimony present. U

The following individuals participated in the hearings: U

U 11111 [redacted] Babylon, New York, a Marine helicopter pilot, who enlisted in 1964 and participated in "Operation Shawnee Grass", stated that in April, 1967, at Long Vay (phonetic) he saw F-4's bomb a Montagnards village in which 150 women and children were killed. After the husbands and fathers of the women and children returning from assisting the Americans on a mission, the American advisors in the area were found killed a week later. [redacted] stated his unit supplied Royal Laotian troops about ten to fifteen miles inside of Laos. Their helicopter markings were changed for this mission and they signed disavowals of this mission. U

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[redacted] Chapel Hill, North Carolina, a Navy Corpsman, who served in Vietnam from August, 1968, to July, 1969, with the Medical Civilian Action Program (MEDCAP), stated he observed a prisoner of war compound containing 100 women and children detainees who had no medical care. These people shared one latrine and some had maggots in their wounds. He stated medicine given to villages was limited to a two day supply and they received poor quality medical care. U

U It was announced that [redacted] (phonetic), Secretary General, International Committee of War Crimes in Indochina, was present in the hearings as an observer. U

[redacted] Chapel Hill, North Carolina, stated he served with the 101st Air-Borne in Vietnam from 1965 to early 1966 and was based at Phang Rang. At Thuy Hua (phonetic) his unit was told that everybody in the area was the enemy. He stated a village was sacked, searched and destroyed along with the rice in it and the people were not evacuated. On one occasion he dug up four graves to increase the body count. U

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NY 100-168897

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On another occasion he killed a man who was walking, upon being told that the man was a Vietcong, without attempting to capture him. He stated he considered this act a war crime. He mentioned he belonged to a unit known as Killer Unit which formerly carried hatchets to mutilate bodies until General WESTMORELAND stopped this practice. He said his unit considered any one wearing black to be Vietcong. He added he believes his actions were unnatural but felt that he was "programmed" and that he believes the United States has no right to intervene in Vietnam. ✓

✓
[redacted] Troutman, North Carolina, a student at the University of North Carolina, stated he was a Navy gunner's mate from June, 1966, to July, 1970. He stated that in training the terms "Gook" and "slant-eyes" were used and that he was told that "you can only trust dead ones". ✓

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[redacted] Buffalo, New York, stated he was a Radio Operator in the Air Force and was in Vietnam in 1967-1968. In November, 1967, a free fire zone was declared and the villagers in the zone were not told. In January, 1968, his unit went ten kilometers into Cambodia. He stated that when a unit was pinned down in Cambodia the coordinates were changed to Vietnamese coordinates so that the records would not disclose the presence of American troops in the country. On another occasion he observed planes dropping aviation fuel in War Zone D in an effort to burn out a huge area so that ground troops would not have to be sent in. When napalm was dropped in an effort to ignite the fuel, because of moist conditions the fuel did not catch on fire. On other occasions cluster bomb units were dropped if the American forces were not coming into the area as these bombs have a high dud rate. ✓

BC

[redacted] Utica, New York, stated he was in Vietnam from August, 1966, to August, 1967, as a member of an Army Air-borne Unit in which he served in many capacities including that of a machine gunner. His unit used a high degree of fire power on the slightest suspicion that a village was occupied by Vietcong. His unit burned huts without searching them and they slapped and kicked South Vietnamese if they were moving slower than told or expected to move. He saw his company commander refuse to treat wounded civilians,

NY 100-168897

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and he stated passes were obtained to GIs who could confirm a certain number of enemy killed. He stated his unit believed that their actions were right, and that if a GI complained about anything the GI would be threatened being put on a one man night ambush patrol. U

[redacted] Jamestown, New York, stated he was drafted into the Army and served in Vietnam from November, 1967, to January, 1969. He saw CS gas and white phosphorus grenades in a village area not knowing whether it was occupied. On another occasion he was in a helicopter and the pilot blew fifteen to twenty "hooches" away with his prop wash. When he questioned the pilot about this the pilot ignored him. On another occasion in 1968 in a pacified area civilians were snatched and even though they had identification cards they were punched with rifles and slapped. U

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[redacted] (phonetic), Mount Rainer, Maryland, stated he was in Vietnam from September, 1968, to August, 1969, with the 7th Communication Company, 7th Battalion, First Marine Division, and was also attached to the First Tank Battalion. At an observation post he saw a Staff Sergeant who, on a regular basis, would fire Claymore mines into a village for fun. The results were never known. He also observed a 50 caliber machine gun being used on ground troops, which he claimed was against the Geneva Convention. U

[redacted] Arlington, Virginia, stated he was in Vietnam from June, 1968, to July, 1969, with the First Battalion, Third Marine, Division. He stated he was in a 81 millimeter mortar company and that he sometimes dug up graves to increase the body count. He saw a soldier crucified on a tree with Detcord tied around his body and shape charges at his feet and the body was blown up by another company commander as entertainment for the troops. U

[redacted] a Lieutenant on active duty at Fort Meade, Maryland, stated he hoped the inquiry does not end here and added he will, under Article 138, press charges against the commanding officer who had previously commanded a Vietnam unit. U

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The summary was given by [] a former Captain and a West Point graduate, who stated that the trial of Lieutenant [] should be stopped. He stated forty witnesses had been heard; that war crimes are not isolated incidents but a way of life; that Lieutenant [] is a victim and a scapegoat and reiterated that his trial must be stopped. He commented that although members of Congress and the Senate had been invited to the hearings only one Congressman, who was not notified, had come to the inquiry. U

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NY T-3
December 1-3, 1970

The "Guardian" in its issue of December 12, 1970, page 7, reported that over one hundred ex-GI's testimony was presented December 1-3, 1970 at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., called the "National Veterans Inquiry into US War Crimes". U

The purpose of the hearings reportedly was to demonstrate that American soldiers in Vietnam "have been compelled to be executioners of inhuman policies in Indochina". U

Regarding the possibility of a legal case against United States (US) Generals, Lieutenant [] testified that he learned at West Point that a commander is responsible for what happens under his command. If, Lieutenant [] who led the Mylai raid is guilty, "then the people who are responsible for him are far more guilty....Mylai was not an aberration. Mylai was part of a deliberate, criminal policy." U

[] a West Point graduate, reportedly testified in substance that the Army was using the [] trial as a scapegoat. U

[] reportedly testified that he processed all non-classified war crimes in Vietnam in 1969. Shortly after the Mylai massacre was made public, a verbal order was sent down the chain of command "to forget about investigating any more atrocity cases in Vietnam, so as to prevent any further embarrassment to the US military command." U

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[redacted] reported that in December, 1968, a platoon leader ordered him to cut the arteries of four wounded NLF (National Liberation Front) prisoners to increase the unit's body count. U

[redacted] testified that his unit on arriving in 1968 was told by the commanding general, the 9th Division had the highest body count for the Mekong Delta area and that he expected the men to maintain the standards. U

KENNETH B. OSBORN, [redacted]

[redacted] all in substance reported torturing prisoners in the custody of their units. They described such tortures as electric, shock, throwing individuals out of helicopters, etc. U

The "Guardian"

The "Guardian" is self-described as an "independent radical news weekly" which takes a strong left position but is not identified with any organized group. It is considered to be the largest radical weekly in America. U

Source made available an undated circular type letter on the letterhead of "NOAM CHOMSKY, Professor of Linguistics, M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass.", which is self-explanatory. U

A Xerox copy of the letter follows: U

~~SECRET~~

Noam Chomsky

Professor of Linguistics, M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass.

~~SECRET~~

Dear Friend:

For over a year now, the Citizens Commission has been exposing the genocidal effects of our government's war-crimes policies. They have held thirteen regional hearings, and most recently, a national hearing in Washington, D. C. at which scores of Vietnam war veterans testified concerning the frequent atrocities committed by their military units as Standard Operating Procedures.

Since the Washington hearing, they have offered a forum to many active-duty soldiers who wish to exercise their prerogative to demand an official inquiry into the war crimes responsibility of those at the highest levels of military command. (see enclosure)

On January 28, 1971, they opened an information center and war-crimes exhibit in the House Office Building suite of Congressman Ron Dellums (D-Calif). From this office they will continue to coordinate their efforts to induce Congress to launch a full-scale investigation into U.S. war crimes policies.

The war is expanding daily vis-a-vis Nixon's plans and there are growing possibilities for meaningful and massive protest by the American people in response to the continuing aggression against Asians. The Commission's work is an important part of this opposition.

They need your financial help to continue this work. Will you assist them?

Noam Chomsky

*Additional information may be had by writing them at; 156 Fifth Ave., #1003, New York, N.Y. 10010 (212) 242-7440

NY T-1
April, 1971

ALL INFORMATION ON THIS
PAGE IS CLASSIFIED (C)
UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE

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"The New York Times", a daily New York City newspaper, in its edition of April 1, 1971; carried an article entitled, "Liberals Seek 'War Crimes' Inquiry". U

The article by JOHN W. FINNEY was datelined March 31, Washington and reported that with the aid of some Vietnam veterans, a group of liberal Democrats sought today to prevail upon the House Armed Services Committee to conduct a public inquiry into alleged war crimes in Vietnam. U

Representative F. EDWARD HEBERT, (Chairman of the House Committee was seeking in turn to prevent the liberal group from holding its own informal inquiry if the committee did not proceed with public hearings. U)

The article noted that "Against a backdrop of television cameras, four of the liberals Representatives BOB ECKHARDT of Texas, BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL of Queens, NY, JOHN G. DOW of upstate New York and ABNER J. MIKVA of Illinois---held a news conference to voice their case for public committee hearings into whether United States troops had violated the rules of war in Vietnam." U

One purpose of the news conference, it stated, was to let six Vietnam veterans give brief statements describing various acts of torture and killing of civilians that they said they had witnessed in Vietnam. U

The article continued noting that the veterans were associated with the Citizens Commission of Inquiry into US War Crimes in Vietnam. U

The spokesman for the veterans was identified as JEREMY RIFKIN, who reportedly said that "My Lai is only the tip of the iceberg" and that First Lieutenant WILLIAM L. CALLEY, Jr., who was convicted yesterday of premeditated murder was being "scapegoated in order to deflect attention from the generals and the politicians." U

For several months, the article reported, the veterans group attempted to get the Armed Services Committee to hold public hearings into their allegations. Unsuccessful, the turned for help in January to the group of 11 Democratic liberals, headed by Mr. ECKHARDT. U

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In a March 22 letter, Mr. HEBERT suggested to Mr. ECKHARDT that if his group had "specific allegations of possible war crimes or related incidents and care to submit them to me, I will see that they receive the immediate attention of the Investigating Subcommittee staff." U

Mr. ECKHARDT at the news conference today, interpreted the HEBERT statement as an assurance that the House committee planned public hearings. But that was not the interpretation of Mr. HEBERT, who noted to a reporter that he had only promised that any allegation would be studied by the staff. U

Mr. ECKHARDT reportedly stated that if the committee did not hold public hearings, then it was the consensus of his group to proceed with an informal inquiry. Mr. HEBERT however, in his letter noted that House rules prohibit public hearings if the testimony may defame individuals. U

"The New York Times" in its issue of April 29, 1971, page 10, carried an article indicating that unofficial hearings were being held in the Caucus Room of the Cannon House office building headed by Representative RONALD V. DELLUMS, Democrat of California. U

21 TWIN
Reportedly on *1948* April 28, one DANNY S. NOTLEY, 23 years old of St. Paul, told the unofficial House Committee investigating possible war crimes, that he took part in the killing of about thirty Vietnamese men, women and children near Mylai in April, 1969. NOTLEY, along with other former members of the American Division gave unsworn testimony. His voluntary appearance it stated, was arranged by the CCI. U

The article stated that the hearings, of which this was the third, coincided with other antiwar protests currently taking place in Washington, D.C., the last ten days. The above "ad hoc committee" was allegedly set up by a group of vigorous opponents of the war without the approval of the house leadership. U

NOTLEY was further identified as a current journalism student at the University of Minnesota, who was asked why he had not spoken out before. He is quoted as stating "That's a good question. I wish I could answer it." U

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NY 100-168897

Source made available a letter from the CCI dated April 20, 1971, soliciting funds to support an inquiry into US military policies and their relationship to alleged war crimes. The meeting reportedly is to be conducted by five congressmen, April 26-29, 1971 on Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C. *OK*

A Xerox copy of the letter follows: *OK*

~~SECRET~~

National Committee for a
CITIZENS' COMMISSION of INQUIRY
on U.S. War Crimes in Vietnam

155 Fifth Avenue

• Room 1003

• New York, N. Y. 10010

• (212) 242-7440

STAFF

Jeremy Rifkin, Natl. Coordinator
Tod Ensign, Natl. Coordinator
Mike Uni, Vet. Coordinator, At-Large
Peter Martinsen, Vet. Coordinator, West Coast
Bob Johnson, Vet. Coordinator, East Coast
Jerry Samuels, Vet. Coordinator, Canada

April 20, 1971

~~SECRET~~

Dear Supporter:

During the past fifteen months, your support of the Commission's program has been absolutely vital to our continued existence.

Today, we are faced with a challenge that is as exciting as it is difficult. For the first time in modern U.S. history, an investigation of U.S. military policies and their relationship to alleged war crimes is going to be conducted within the halls of the U.S. Congress itself!

So far, five Congressmen (and women) are sponsoring this inquiry and will be participating as interrogators/moderators. They are: Rep. Ronald V. Dellums (D-Calif), Rep. Bella Abzug (D-NY), Rep. Perrin Mitchell (D-Md), Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich), and Rep. Seiberling (D-Ohio).

This unprecedented hearing on Capitol Hill will commence Monday, April 26, 1971 and will continue through Thursday, April 29th. If necessary, additional hearings may be held later. Many important witnesses will present testimony; including Lt. Colonel Herbert, five West Point graduates, and eight soldiers who served in Lt. Calley's unit in Vietnam.

It is essential that we continue to press the Administration on the issue of war-crimes responsibility. Lt. Calley's conviction cannot be a signal for silencing any further investigation of the higher-ups. Because of the "unofficial" status of the hearings (the Armed Services Committee refused to conduct any) we must raise all funds independently.

Therefore, we must ask all of you, once more, to contribute what you can to this crucial event.

PEACE,

Tod Ensign, Jeremy Rifkin, Mike Uni, B Johnson
Tod Ensign, Jeremy Rifkin, Mike Uni, Bob Johnson

ALL INFORMATION ON THIS
PAGE IS CLASSIFIED
UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE

NY T-1

April 23, 1971

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NY 100-168897

III. CHARACTERIZATION OF INDIVIDUALS

[redacted]
On June 18, 1970, [redacted]
Archives, United States Military
Academy, West Point, New York, on
June 18, 1970, made available the
records of [redacted] to SA JOHN J.
TUCKER, Jr. These records disclosed
the following information: U

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b7c

[redacted] was admitted to
the United States Military Academy as a
member of the Crops of Cadets on July 3,
1961, and graduated on June 9, 1965. He
had a standing of 410 in a class of 595.
He was commissioned a [redacted]
[redacted] U

The following description was obtained
regarding [redacted] from the Archive records: U

Name
Sex
Race
Date of Birth
Place of Birth
Height
Hair
Eyes
High School

[redacted]
Male
White

[redacted]
Six foot one and a half inches
Brown
Blue

Father

m7/MS

Mother

Half-brother

[redacted]

- 18 ~~SECRET~~

The passport file of [redacted] was reviewed at the Passport Office, United States Department of State (USDS), Washington, D.C., on March 3, 1967, by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). U

~~SECRET~~

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Among other things, the file indicated that [redacted] stated he went to China representing [redacted] for the purpose of having discussions with Premier CHOU En-lai, arriving in Lowu near Hong Kong, July, 1963, without using his passport. U

The American Embassy, Vientiane (Laos), advised the State Department by airgram, July 15, 1966, that an informal inquiry in Laos produced documentary evidence of the travel of [redacted] to and from Hanoi via International Control Commission (ICC), courier aircraft on February 21, 1966, and March 4, 1966, respectively. U

The Embassy advised that the notation "Sponsored by Pavn" following the name of [redacted] on the Hanoi manifest is one frequently appearing on the ICC manifest and appears to be associated with the traveling of persons invited by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) to visit Hanoi. U

On September 20, 1967, [redacted] file contained a "Look" magazine article dated April 4, 1967, entitled "The Tragedy of BERTRAND RUSSELL" by FLORA LEWIS. U

LEWIS indicated in the article that SCHOENMAN now speaks for Lord BERTRAND RUSSELL and described SCHOENMAN as RUSSELL's private secretary, whom RUSSELL calls his "Roving Ambassador". U

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NY 100-168897

The article indicated that RUSSELL "Rarely emerges from his retreat while SCHOENMAN flits restlessly around the world to Peking and Hanoi, Stockholm and East Berlin and Paris, sending out letters and pamphlets in his own name and in RUSSELL's." U

The article further stated that "SCHOENMAN readily conceded that without RUSSELL's name, no one would listen." U

LEWIS described SCHOENMAN as a 31 year old American, Brooklyn born, Burbank, California, raised and quoted him as saying in conversation that the United States is an imperialist country and "It must be denounced completely. It is doing to the Vietnamese what was done to the Jews, the Gypsies and the Poles." U

"The New York Times" in its edition of November 15, 1967, page three, carried an article entitled "Schoenman's Wife Gets British Decree." U

The article datelined Bournemouth, England, November 14, indicated that an English judge said that "Sexual aberrations with a man were involved in the case and 'in every respect it amounted to cruelty' so that the 25 year old Mrs. SCHOENMAN's health suffered during the five year marriage." U

The judge was quoted as stating, "This husband on a number of occasions struck his wife, and I find caused her great distress by his habit of refusing to wash except on very rare occasions." U

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Source advised that [redacted]
[redacted] were unable to travel
to Montreal, Canada as the Immigration
authorities turned them back at the
Canadian border (October 20, 1970).
Both individuals were traveling to
Stockholm, Sweden via Moscow to attend
a Conference on War Crimes in Stockholm
(War Crimes Conference of the Inter-
national Liaison Committee (ILC) in
Stockholm, Sweden, October 16-25, 1970.
Source advised that these individuals
were currently in New York City
attempting to secure their Russian
visas. ~~(S)~~ (U)

NY T-4
October 21, 1970

Special Agents of the FBI on October 20,
1970 interviewed [redacted] Both
described the Vietnam Veterans Against
the War (VVAW) and the CCI as basically
"pacifist" organizations. They stated
they were enroute Stockholm, Sweden,
to attend an International Conference
concerning the Vietnam War. U

Special Agents of the FBI on October 21,
1970, observed both [redacted]
departing John F. Kennedy International
Airport via Aeroflot, official Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) airline
at 11:00 p.m., enroute Moscow, USSR. U

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

June 15, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

Bufile 100-457588

NYfile 100-168897

~~SECRET~~Title National Committee For A Citizens
Commission Of Inquiry On United
States War Crimes In Vietnam

Character Internal Security-Miscellaneous

Reference is made to report of Special Agent
Raymond F. Mohr, dated and captioned as above in New York.All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

Date 2-1-94

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